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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/582,972	NAKAMURA, YASUHIRO
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	MICHAEL C. COLUCCI	2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *5/4/2010*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *2,3,5,6,8 and 9* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2,3,5,6,8 and 9* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 05/04/2010 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

NOTE: Examiner would like to remind Applicant of the following:

"USPTO personnel are to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in

light of the supporting disclosure. In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55,

44 USPQ2d 1023,1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the

specification but not recited in the claim should not be read into the claim. E-Pass

Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp., 343 F.3d1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed.

Cir. 2003) (claims must be interpreted "in view of the specification" without

importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily). In re

Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969). See

also In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989)

("During patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly

as their terms reasonably allow.... The reason is simply that during patent

prosecution when claims can be amended, ambiguities should be recognized,

scope and breadth of language explored, and clarification imposed.... An

essential purpose of patent examination is to fashion claims that are precise,

clear, correct, and unambiguous. Only in this way can uncertainties of claim

scope be removed, as much as possible, during the administrative process.").

Where an explicit definition is provided by the applicant for a term, that definition

will control interpretation of the term as it is used in the claim. Toro Co. v. White

Consolidated Industries Inc., 199 F.3d 1295, 1301, 53 USPQ2d 1065, 1069 (Fed.

Cir. 1999) (meaning of words used in a claim is not construed in a "lexicographic

vacuum, but in the context of the specification and drawings."). Any special

meaning assigned to a term "must be sufficiently clear in the specification that

any departure from common usage would be so understood by a person of

experience in the field of the invention." Multiform Desiccants Inc. v. Medzam

Ltd., 133 F.3d 1473, 1477, 45 USPQ2d 1429, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1998). See also

MPEP § 2111.01."

Argument (page 6 ¶ 3):

- "However, although Hill may disclose the above features the reference is
  silent regarding detecting an optimum combination of decoration
  information to be applied to a sentence in accordance with a request from
  a user, as claimed."

Response to argument:

Examiner disagrees and maintains the combination of Underwood in view of Hill. For

instance consider that while giving claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in

light of the supporting disclosure without importing limitations from the specification into

the claims unnecessarily, Underwood teaches that after registration of the information

submitted by the user in box 4705, server 105 generates a web site with a unique

structure that is generally structured to correspond to the registered industry, business,

and company information. It is noted that a site template defined using the Site Definer

may include a number of variations, such as images within an image set, navigation

models, themes, colors, etc. These variations may be programmed as complementary

sets using the Definer suite (e.g., Image Definer for defining complementary image

sets). A web site may be generated according to the site template based on any

random, pseudo-random, or non-deterministic algorithm to yield a particular

combination of such variations. Therefore, any two users having identical profiles,

preferences, SIS's, etc. would have a very small chance of receiving the same

generated web Site (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background

colors).

Further, Underwood teaches that design tools presented on Design page 4800

described thus far enable the user to change individual design aspects, such as color

scheme and layout, of the template web site as displayed in the template web site area

4805. A selection bar 4865, on the other hand, provides a selection of overall themes in

"looks and feels," or styles, for the template web site. Each change incorporates

changes in various design attributes, including color, layout and image set. This newly

generated template web site is then displayed in template web site area 4805. To

enable the user to select between multiple template web sites, a plurality of buttons

4875, 4880, and 4885, and selection bar 4890 are provided. Buttons 4875, 4880 and

4885 allows the user to save multiple template web sites and to restore saved template

web sites for display. Advantageously, the user is able to save a collection of template

web sites having different themes, colors schemes, or layouts. The user is further able

to view his collection of web sites in comparison with one another and select one that is

most suited for the user's business (Col. 31 line 58 – Col. 32 line 16 & Fig. 52 element

5215, theme specific).

However, consider that Hill improves the existing decoration information device

by teaching well known uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines

the appearance and the placement of the content of the document and should be

designed to enhance the content and usability of the document. Typically, the format

defines the size of the margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the

document. If the document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the

format may be optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print,

then the format takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper

and output device capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer.

However, with the advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be

intended for a variety of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a

document distributed over the Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices

and may be printed on a variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of

media or output devices, then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the

intended uses. For example, a format optimized for a printed document may be

different than a format optimized for a computer-displayed document. In addition, a

format optimized for a large high resolution display may be different than a format

optimized for small personal digital assistant (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Therefore, Hill improves Underwood as well as previous drawbacks of static

display of decoration information (or format options), that is Hill teaches dynamically

adapting the layout of a document to a particular output device. The layout of a

document can be adapted to a particular output device so that the document fully

utilizes the capabilities of the output device. A layout generator interrogates the output

device to determine the capabilities of the output device. Based upon the capabilities of

the output device, the layout generator selects a style sheet to accommodate the

particular output device. The style sheet assigns values to format properties such as

font properties, color and background properties, and text properties. The layout of the

document is adapted to the particular output device by rendering the document on the

output device using the values defined in the style sheet (Hill Abstract).

Therefore, Hill improves the decoration unit of Underwood by dynamically

adapting the layout of a document to a particular output device so that the document

fully utilizes the capabilities of the output device, wherein format properties such as font

properties, color and background properties, and text properties can be adapted and

enhanced to accommodate the particular output device thereby improving static

formatting options.

Argument (page 6 last ¶):

- "Additionally, even if Underwood in view of Hill could somehow be interpreted to obviate the aforementioned limitations, which Applicants do not concede, claim 2 now recites "wherein said decoration information table comprises a theme-specific decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information by theme, and wherein said decoration information detection unit detects a combination of decoration information in said theme- specific decoration information table based on a theme entered by the user"

Response to argument:

Examiner disagrees and maintains the combination of Underwood in view of Hill. For instance consider that while giving claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure without importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily, Underwood teaches that after registration of the information submitted by the user in box 4705, server 105 generates a web site with a unique structure that is generally structured to correspond to the registered industry, business, and company information. It is noted that a site template defined using the Site Definer may include <u>a number of variations, such as images within an image set, navigation models, themes, colors, etc</u>. These variations may be programmed as complementary sets using the Definer suite (e.g., Image Definer for defining complementary image sets). A web site may be generated according to the site template based on any random, pseudo-random, or non-deterministic algorithm to yield a particular combination of such variations. Therefore, any two users having identical profiles,

preferences, SIS's, etc. would have a very small chance of receiving the same

generated web Site (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background

colors).

Further, Underwood teaches that design tools presented on Design page 4800

described thus far <u>enable the user to change individual design aspects, such as color</u>

<u>scheme and layout</u>, of the template web site as displayed in the template web site area

4805. A selection bar 4865, on the other hand, <u>provides a selection of overall themes in</u>

<u>"looks and feels," or styles</u>, for the template web site. <u>Each change incorporates</u>

<u>changes in various design attributes, including color, layout and image set.</u> This newly

generated template web site is then displayed in template web site area 4805. To

enable the user to select between multiple template web sites, a plurality of buttons

4875, 4880, and 4885, and selection bar 4890 are provided. Buttons 4875, 4880 and

4885 allows the user to save multiple template web sites and to restore saved template

web sites for display. <u>Advantageously, the user is able to save a collection of template</u>

<u>web sites having different themes, colors schemes, or layouts</u>. The <u>user is further able</u>

<u>to view his collection of web sites in comparison with one another and select one that is</u>

<u>most suited for the user's business</u> (Col. 31 line 58 – Col. 32 line 16 & Fig. 52 element

5215, theme specific).

Argument (page 8 ¶ 2):

- "As previously discussed, neither Underwood nor Hill detects an optimum combination of decoration information to be applied in accordance with a request from a user, much less "based on a keyword of a sentence entered by the user" as recited in claim 3. Accordingly, Underwood and Hill fail to obviate all the features of independent claim 3, alone or in combination"

Response to argument:

Examiner disagrees and maintains the combination of Underwood in view of Hill. Underwood teaches a Select Your Industry Type drop-down menu 650 which provides for selecting the industry category under which a site template is to be created. The name for the new site template is entered at a Site Name (SIS) text box 655. After Create button 660 is clicked, terminal 125 is directed to a site template creation split screen 1200, as shown in FIG. 12. FIG. 12 depicts site template creation screen 1200 for creating and editing a new site template. On the left is a site map 1205 that lists the pages included in the site; the right side includes a site display area 1210. A blank Home page 1215 is initially generated and displayed in site map 1205. The contents of blank Home page 1215 are displayed in display area 1210. As shown in FIG. 13, a command menu 1305 appears with a variety of commands when Home page 1215 is clicked. The <u>commands, which will be described in further detail, include "Add Page"</u> <u>for adding a page to the site template; "Details" for defining the attributes of a page,</u> <u>such as search engine keywords, page title, emphasis, button text name, and questions</u> <u>users answer when they create sites according to the site template</u> in the Web Definer;

"Content" for displaying the layout (the placement of text and graphics) of a page;

"Questions" for managing questions that users answer while creating their sites

according to the site template in the Web Definer; and "Paste" for placing a cut page to

a selected location in the site map hierarchy (Fig. 17 keywords, Fig. 44 element 440

font, text, size, color, & Fig. 49 element 4900 background color, text, etc.).

However, consider that Hill improves the existing decoration information device

by teaching well known uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines

the appearance and the placement of the content of the document and should be

designed to enhance the content and usability of the document. Typically, the format

defines the size of the margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the

document. If the document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the

format may be optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print,

then the format takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper

and output device capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer.

However, with the advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be

intended for a variety of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a

document distributed over the Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices

and may be printed on a variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of

media or output devices, then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the

intended uses. For example, a format optimized for a printed document may be

different than a format optimized for a computer-displayed document. In addition, a

<u>format optimized for a large high resolution display may be different than a format</u>

<u>optimized for small personal digital assistant</u> (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Therefore, Hill improves the decoration unit of Underwood by dynamically

adapting the layout of a document to a particular output device so that the document

fully utilizes the capabilities of the output device, wherein format properties such as font

properties, color and background properties, and text properties can be adapted and

enhanced to accommodate the particular output device thereby improving static

formatting options.

Argument (page 9 ¶ 1):

- "Neither Underwood nor Hill detects an optimum combination of
  decoration information to be applied in accordance with a request from a
  user, much less "based on a transmission destination entered by the user"
  as recited in claim 5. Accordingly, Underwood and Hill fail to obviate all the
  features of independent claim 5, alone or in combination"

Response to argument:

Examiner disagrees and maintains the combination of Underwood in view of Hill. For

instance consider that while giving claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in

light of the supporting disclosure without importing limitations from the specification into

the claims unnecessarily, Underwood teaches that after registration of the information

submitted by the user in box 4705, server 105 generates a web site with a unique

structure that is generally structured to correspond to the registered industry, business,

and company information. It is noted that a site template defined using the Site Definer

may include <u>a number of variations, such as images within an image set, navigation</u>

<u>models, themes, colors, etc</u>. These variations may be programmed as complementary

sets using the Definer suite (e.g., Image Definer for defining complementary image

sets). A web site may be generated according to the site template based on any

random, pseudo-random, or non-deterministic algorithm to yield a particular

combination of such variations. Therefore, any two users having identical profiles,

preferences, SIS's, etc. would have a very small chance of receiving the same

generated web Site (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background

colors).

Further, Underwood teaches that design tools presented on Design page 4800

described thus far <u>enable the user to change individual design aspects, such as color</u>

<u>scheme and layout</u>, of the template web site as displayed in the template web site area

4805. A selection bar 4865, on the other hand, <u>provides a selection of overall themes in</u>

<u>"looks and feels," or styles</u>, for the template web site. <u>Each change incorporates</u>

<u>changes in various design attributes, including color, layout and image set.</u> This newly

generated template web site is then displayed in template web site area 4805. To

enable the user to select between multiple template web sites, a plurality of buttons

4875, 4880, and 4885, and selection bar 4890 are provided. Buttons 4875, 4880 and

4885 allows the user to save multiple template web sites and to restore saved template

web sites for display. <u>Advantageously, the user is able to save a collection of template</u>

web sites having different themes, colors schemes, or layouts. The user is further able to view his collection of web sites in comparison with one another and select one that is most suited for the user's business (Col. 31 line 58 – Col. 32 line 16 & Fig. 52 element 5215, theme specific).

However, consider that Hill improves the existing decoration information device by teaching well known uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines the appearance and the placement of the content of the document and should be designed to enhance the content and usability of the document. Typically, the format defines the size of the margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the document. If the document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the format may be optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print, then the format takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper and output device capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer. However, with the advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be intended for a variety of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a document distributed over the Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices and may be printed on a variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of media or output devices, then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the intended uses. For example, a format optimized for a printed document may be different than a format optimized for a computer-displayed document. In addition, a format optimized for a large high resolution display may be different than a format optimized for small personal digital assistant (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Therefore, Hill improves the decoration unit of Underwood by dynamically

adapting the layout of a document to a particular output device so that the document

fully utilizes the capabilities of the output device, wherein format properties such as font

properties, color and background properties, and text properties can be adapted and

enhanced to accommodate the particular output device thereby improving static

formatting options.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 2,3,5,6,8,9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Underwood et al. US 6697825 B1 (hereinafter Underwood) in view of Hill et al. US

6023714 A (hereinafter Hill).

Re claim 2, Underwood teaches a device for creating a sentence having

decoration information, comprising:

an input unit for a user to enter a sentence in text format (Col. 25 lines 51-67 &

Fig.10);

a display unit for displaying an image and a sentence in text format (Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10);

a decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background colors);

a decoration information addition unit for adding the combination of decoration information detected by said decoration information detection unit to the sentence (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background colors).

wherein said decoration information table comprises a theme-specific decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information by theme, and wherein said decoration information detection unit detects a combination of decoration information in said theme-specific decoration information table based on a theme entered by the user (Col. 31 line 58 – Col. 32 line 16 & Fig. 52 element 5215, theme specific).

However, Underwood fails to teach a decoration information detection unit for detecting the optimum combination of decoration information in said decoration information table in accordance with a request from the user;

Hill teaches that based upon the capabilities of the output device, the layout generator selects a style sheet to accommodate the particular output device. The style sheet assigns values to format properties such as font properties, color and background properties, and text properties. The layout of the document is adapted to the particular output device by rendering the document on the output device using the values defined in the style sheet (Abstract Hill).

Further, Hill teaches the dynamic adaptation of a format to an output device such as font, color, etc, applicable to various output device such as a PDA (Hill Col. 2 lines 14-39).

Hill improves the existing decoration information device by teaching well known uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines the appearance and the placement of the content of the document and should be designed to enhance the content and usability of the document. Typically, the format defines the size of the margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the document. If the document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the format may be optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print, then the format takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper and output device capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer. However, with the advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be intended for a variety of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a document distributed over the Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices and may be printed on a variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of media or output devices, then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the intended uses. For example, a format optimized for a printed document may be different than a format optimized for a computer-displayed document. In addition, a format optimized for a large high resolution display may be different than a format optimized for small personal digital assistant (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Underwood to incorporate a decoration information detection unit for detecting the optimum combination of decoration information in said decoration information table in accordance with a request from the user as taught by Hill to allow for dynamically adapting the layout of a document to a particular output device so that the document fully utilizes the capabilities of the output device, wherein format properties such as font properties, color and background properties, and text properties can be adapted and enhanced to accommodate the particular output device thereby improving static formatting options (Hill Col. 1 lines 13-39 and Abstract, overcoming previous drawbacks).

Re claim 3, Underwood teaches a device for creating a sentence having decoration information, comprising:

an input unit for a user to enter a sentence in text format (Fig. 17 keywords, Fig. 44 element 440 font, text, size, color, & Fig. 49 element 4900 background color, text, etc.);

a display unit for displaying an image and a sentence in text format (Fig. 17 keywords, Fig. 44 element 440 font, text, size, color, & Fig. 49 element 4900 background color, text, etc.);

a decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information (Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10);

a decoration information addition unit for adding the combination of decoration

information detected by said decoration information detection unit to the sentence (Col.

25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10).

wherein said decoration information table comprises a keyword-specific

decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information by

keyword (Fig. 17 keywords, Fig. 44 element 440 font, text, size, color, & Fig. 49 element

4900 background color, text, etc.), and wherein said decoration information detection

unit detects a combination of decoration information in said keyword-specific decoration

information table based on a keyword of a sentence entered by the user (Col. 25 lines

51-67 & Fig.10, phrases applied to an image)

However, Underwood fails to teach a decoration information detection unit for

detecting the optimum combination of decoration information in said decoration

information table in accordance with a request from the user;

Hill teaches that based upon the capabilities of the output device, the layout

generator selects a style sheet to accommodate the particular output device. The style

sheet assigns values to format properties such as font properties, color and background

properties, and text properties. The layout of the document is adapted to the particular

output device by rendering the document on the output device using the values defined

in the style sheet (Abstract Hill).

Hill improves the existing decoration information device by teaching well known

uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines the appearance and the

placement of the content of the document and should be designed to enhance the

content and usability of the document. Typically, the format defines the size of the margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the document. If the document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the format may be optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print, then the format takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper and output device capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer. However, with the advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be intended for a variety of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a document distributed over the Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices and may be printed on a variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of media or output devices, then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the intended uses. For example, a format optimized for a printed document may be different than a format optimized for a computer-displayed document. In addition, a format optimized for a large high resolution display may be different than a format optimized for small personal digital assistant (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Further, Hill teaches the dynamic adaptation of a format to an output device such as font, color, etc, applicable to various output device such as a PDA (Hill Col. 2 lines 14-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Underwood to incorporate a decoration information detection unit for detecting the optimum combination of decoration information in said decoration information table in accordance with a request from the

user as taught by Hill to allow for dynamically adapting the layout of a document to a

particular output device so that the document fully utilizes the capabilities of the output

device, wherein format properties such as font properties, color and background

properties, and text properties can be adapted and enhanced to accommodate the

particular output device thereby improving static formatting options (Hill Col. 1 lines 13-

39 and Abstract, overcoming previous drawbacks).

Re claim 5, Underwood teaches a device for creating a sentence having

decoration information, comprising:

an input unit for a user to enter a sentence in text format (Fig. 17 keywords, Fig.

44 element 440 font, text, size, color, & Fig. 49 element 4900 background color, text,

etc.);

a display unit for displaying an image and a sentence in text format (Col. 25 lines

51-67 & Fig.10);

a decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration information

(Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10);

a decoration information addition unit for adding the combination of decoration

information detected by said decoration information detection unit to the sentence (Col.

25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10).

wherein said decoration information table (Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10)

comprises transmission-destination-specific decoration information table for storing

combinations of decoration information by transmission destination, and wherein said

decoration information detection unit detects a combination of decoration information in

said transmission-destination-specific decoration information table based on a

transmission destination entered by the user.

However, Underwood fails to teach transmission-destination-specific decoration

information table for storing combinations of decoration information by transmission

destination and decoration information detection unit detects a combination of

decoration information in said transmission-destination-specific decoration information

table based on a transmission destination entered by the user.

a transmission destination information storage unit for storing information about

transmission destinations

a transmission destination information detection unit for detecting a transmission

destination (Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig. 77 remote application) by referring to said

transmission destination information storage unit based on information from said

external input/output device,

referring to said transmission destination information storage unit based on

information from said external input/output device

Hill improves the existing decoration information device by teaching well known

uses of optimizing format information, that is the format defines the appearance and the

placement of the content of the document and should be designed to enhance the

content and usability of the document. Typically, the format defines the size of the

margins, the size and font of the characters and the colors of the document. If the

document is intended for a single medium such as print, then the format may be

optimized for that particular medium. If the format is optimized for print, then the format

takes into account physical constraints such as the size of the paper and output device

capabilities such as the colors and fonts supported by the printer. However, with the

advent of large networks such as the Internet, a document may be intended for a variety

of media and a variety of output devices. For example, a document distributed over the

Internet may be displayed on a variety of display devices and may be printed on a

variety of printers. If a document is intended for a variety of media or output devices,

then a single static format cannot be optimum for all the intended uses. For example, a

format optimized for a printed document may be different than a format optimized for a

computer-displayed document. In addition, a format optimized for a large high

resolution display may be different than a format optimized for small personal digital

assistant (Hill Col. 1 lines 12-39).

Hill teaches that based upon the capabilities of the output device, the layout

generator selects a style sheet to accommodate the particular output device. The style

sheet assigns values to format properties such as font properties, color and background

properties, and text properties. The layout of the document is adapted to the particular

output device by rendering the document on the output device using the values defined

in the style sheet (Abstract Hill).

Further, Hill teaches the dynamic adaptation of a format to an output device such

as font, color, etc, applicable to various output device such as a PDA (Hill Col. 2 lines

14-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to modify the system of Underwood to incorporate transmission-

destination-specific decoration information table for storing combinations of decoration

information by transmission destination and decoration information detection unit

detects a combination of decoration information in said transmission-destination-specific

decoration information table based on a transmission destination entered by the user, a

transmission destination information storage unit for storing information about

transmission destinations, a transmission destination information detection unit for

detecting a transmission destination (Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig. 77 remote application)

by referring to said transmission destination information storage unit based on

information from said external input/output device, and referring to said transmission

destination information storage unit based on information from said external input/output

device as taught by Hill to allow for dynamically adapting the layout of a document to a

particular output device so that the document fully utilizes the capabilities of the output

device, wherein format properties such as font properties, color and background

properties, and text properties can be adapted and enhanced to accommodate the

particular output device thereby improving static formatting options (Hill Col. 1 lines 13-

39 and Abstract, overcoming previous drawbacks).

Re claim 6, Underwood teaches device for creating a sentence having decoration

information according to claim 1, further comprising a decoration information

analysis/registration unit for analyzing decoration information in data transmitted from

an external device and registering the information in said decoration information table

(Col. 25 lines 51-67 & Fig.10).

Re claims 8 and 9, Underwood teaches a device for creating a sentence having

decoration information according to claim 3, further comprising a decoration information

analysis/registration unit (Col. 30 lines 12-31 & Fig. 27 element 2725 e.g. background

colors) for analyzing decoration information in data transmitted from an external device

(Col. 1 lines 28-39, well known devices) and registering the information in said

decoration information table (Fig. 3, 4, and 46 registered user, & Fig. 52 element 5215

dropdown selection for format options).

Conclusion

4.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-

270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday-

Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7602. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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